ABSTRACT

A Study of Farmer Partnership, Working Partners of Bulog (State Logistic Agency) and Perum Bulog in Developing Rice Crop (Case Study sub division region III Sidrap of Perum Bulog in Regency of Sidenreng Rappang the Province of South Sulawesi)

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The purposes of the study were to analyze the partnership pattern in developing rice crop in the Regency of Sidenreng Rappang, analyze the partnership implementation in terms of satisfaction and benefit obtained by farmers, the working partner of Bulog and Perum Bulog of Region-III Subdivision of Sidrap, and give alternative recommendations on partnership implementation policies. The study used a descriptive approach by carrying out a survey. Data collection was based on a convenience sampling applying the Slovin technique, resulting in 97 farmer respondents and 47 respondents of Bulog’s working partners. The respondents from Perum Bulog of Region-III Subdivision in Sidrap were selected by purposive sampling. Analyses in the research were descriptive analysis, income analysis, cross tabulation, chi-square test, quadrant analysis, and the sign test of related samples.

The results showed that there was an increased income of farmers and working partners of Bulog after the presence of partnership. In general, farmers and the working partners of Bulog were satisfied with the partnership implementation. However, the variables which need better performance are the price decision based on HPP and easy access (easiness) to excellent seeds, pesticides, and fertilizers, easiness in administrative matters of selling contracts, decision of paddy price based on HPP, and openness of Perum Bulog in providing information. The advantages of the variables of income, capital, risk sharing, productivity, level of knowledge, farm business, independence were still less felt by farmers compared to their level of interest. Similarly, although the variable income, risk sharing and production quality are very important, the advantages of the variables are still less felt by the Bulog’s working partner. On the other hand, the advantages obtained by Bulog of Region-III Subdivision in Sidrap from the partnership implementation were the supply of good quality paddy so that the resulted rice was improved and could compete with imported rice in the market, increased support and public especially farmers’ evaluation on Perum Bulog, and the presence of harmonious relationship between agribusiness stakeholders of rice. The recommendations on partnership implementation policies that could be given are that it is necessary to give incentive to farmers and the working partner that sells quality paddy despite an increased market price, to improve networking with saprodi producers, and to socialize the quality testing method in the supply activities.